COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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FLIGHT DECK TOUR—Adm. John S. McCain Jr., Commander in Chief, Pacific, takes a walk around the flight deck of the carrier Intrepid, steaming in the Gulf of Tonkin. With him is Intrepid's skipper, Capt. V. F. Kelley.

DOD Will Seek to Prevent Inequities In Family Separation Allowances

The Department of Defense will go to Congress when it convenes next January to renew its efforts to prevent inequities in the payment of a $30 monthly allowance to certain married servicemen serving unaccompanied tours abroad or at sea.

In connection with the requirements for terminating this allowance for certain members of the armed forces, Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said: "I regret exceedingly that this action is necessary. When the new Congress returns in January, we shall renew our efforts to amend the law in order to restore the $30 monthly allowance in the case covered by the ruling."

Unless the present legislation is amended, perhaps as many as 25,000 service families face the loss of this payment, the Defense Department said. A brief history of the case follows:

The Congress in 1963 authorized payment of a $30 monthly allowance to married servicemen who were unable to take their wives and other dependents with them for assignments outside the United States.

The legislation, section 427(b) of title 37, United States Code, states in part:

"Except in time of war or of any national emergency hereafter declared by Congress, and in addition to any allowance or per diem to which he otherwise may be entitled under this title, including subsection (a) of this section, a member of a uniformed service with dependents, other than a member in pay grade E-1, E-2, E-3 or E-4, (4 years' or less service) who

(Continued on Page 7)

Army Reserve Chief Describes Affects Of Reorganization

The importance of the reserves to our national security today has been clearly established by the response of these forces when the United States' security has been challenged.

"Today our military need for reserve forces is radically different from what it was 20 or even 10 years ago," said Lt. Gen. Fred C. Weyand, chief of Army Reserve Components. "We need a quick reaction force that must be fully equipped with modern equipment and fully manned and trained."

He said in the past year the Army has established a sound basis for improving the readiness posture of the reserve forces and has met all their requirements including the areas of reorganization, the selected reserve force, mobilization, civil disturbance control and readiness.

Speaking before the Association of the United States Army in Washington, General Weyand said a major reorganization of the Army reserve components was completed during the period from Dec. 1, 1967 to May 31, 1968. Prior to this reorganization, the Army National Guard and Army Reserves consisted of units totaling over 900,000 TOE spaces, a significant number of which were manned at 50 percent or less and for which there was no DOD equipment authorizations.

"This structure contained 23 divisions and 11 brigades and was seriously out of balance between combat, combat support and combat service support units.

"The new structure provides for those forces recommended by the Secretary of the Army and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved

(Continued on Page 3)

Veterans Bill Extends Education Benefits to Wives, Widows

A bill giving education and training benefits to widows and wives of veterans who are totally and permanently disabled was signed into law by President Johnson Oct. 23.

The President said of the legislation, "A veterans bill, yes, but most important an education bill that will not only recognize the veteran's service but enrich the nation that he fought and gave his blood to protect."

The law goes into effect Dec. 1, 1968 and will give these wives and widows the same Veterans Administration educational assistance now available to the sons and daughters of veterans who died or are permanently and totally disabled as a result of military service.

This marks the first time in the history of veteran's benefits in the United States that widows and wives will be authorized an educational assistance allowance, according to the Veterans Administration.

"We look upon this as one of the largest education bills ever passed," said President Johnson. "We are opening the doors of all our universities to almost a quarter of a million women. We are providing a full education for hundreds of thousands of returning servicemen."

In addition to the wives and widows aspect, the law gives veterans separated from service one and one half months of education and training entitlement for each month of military service after Jan. 31, 1955. The old entitlement was one month for each month of service.

The VA said the maximum of 36 months of entitlement remained unchanged.

Payments for the wives and widows will range from $130 a month for full-time training to $95 for three-quarters time training and $60 for half-time training.

Under another provision of the new law, veterans with 18 months or more of service after the 1955 date, and, who have satisfied their military obligation, will be entitled to the full 36 months of entitlement.

The VA estimated that during the first full year the new program is in effect the number of widows and wives in training will average nearly 9,000 monthly. The first full year cost of the new law would be $71 million.

Other provisions of the new law include:

Increasing from 36 to 48 months the aggregate period for which a veteran may receive educational assistance under two or more Federal veteran benefit programs.

Authorizing the payment of the VA allowance for flight training on a monthly rather than quarterly basis.

Permitting three-quarters and half-time farm cooperative training with proportionate reductions in the VA allowance paid for such training.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
THANKSGIVING DAY MESSAGE FOR THE ARMED FORCES

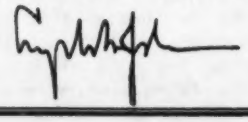
Nearly three and a half centuries ago, the first Thanksgiving Day marked a pause in the harsh labors of the Plymouth colonists.

It was a time for those who had survived the hardships of a severe winter to enjoy the bounty of a full harvest and to thank God for His many blessings. Not the least of these was the sense of freedom they found in the wilderness of this vast and yet uncharted land.

We are humbled as we look back to that day and recall the achievements of so many Americans, in all walks of life, who enriched the bounty of our soil and extended the blessings that God had showered upon our Founding Fathers.

Foremost among those whom we remember on this Day, are the brave men and women in uniform whose sacrifices have protected our nation and preserved our cherished heritage of freedom. We are one in gratitude on this Thanksgiving Day as we are reminded of your constant courage and unquestioned devotion to this country. For thanks to you, there is hope in the homes of America today, and the hearts of America are free from fear.

Mrs. Johnson, our family and I send you our warmest wishes for a Thanksgiving celebration that brings each of you the same satisfaction and joy which you have brought to us—and to all your fellow countrymen.



COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Changing Reserve Requirements Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Secretary of Defense. It conforms to new organizational concepts, including the functionalized service support concept of the active Army and hence is compatible with it."

He said of the total TOE strength of 700,000, which represents one-third of the overall Army force structure, the Army National Guard has a TOE strength of 423,000 and the Army Reserve has a TOE strength of 272,000.

"All units are manned at 90 percent or more and are fully supported."

General Weyand said that there are almost 1.3 million officers and men authorized in the ready reserve — 660,000 are authorized in troop program units and over 600,000 as individual reinforcements.

There are 400,000 individuals authorized in units of the Army National Guard and 260,000 authorized in Army Reserve units. Both the Army National Guard and Army Reserve contain combat, combat support and combat service support units needed to balance the structure of the active Army upon mobilization.

He mentioned that in the fall of 1965, the Army organized the Selective Reserve Force with a total strength of about 150,000. This force was authorized 100 percent manning and equipment levels, and extra training drills so that it could attain a high state of readiness.

"As a matter of fact, the Selected Reserve Force attained a higher state of readiness than has ever been reached before by reserve component forces not on active duty."

He said on April 11, 1968, 34 units from the Army National Guard and 42 units from the U. S. Army Reserve were ordered to active duty. There were 17,400 individuals assigned when the units came on active duty May 13 and approximately 2,800 members of the individual ready reserve were ordered to active duty to fill personnel shortages in the mobilized units and in the active Army.

"Forty-three of the units are scheduled for deployment to Vietnam after completion of Army training tests and the remaining units have been assigned in the United States."

He said the reserve components increased their capability to conduct operations in controlling civil disturbances during the past year. "Reorganization, training, planning and equipping of the reserve forces has contributed to the increased capability to perform this mission."

A total of 375,000 Army National Guardsmen are trained for this mission in addition to units with a strength of 204,000 in the Army Reserve.

General Weyand said the Department of the Army is currently reviewing a recent study of our reserve component force which would provide for early branch qualification of junior officers, earlier completion of military education to better equip the officer for his assignment, development of a career management and personnel management system and improved officer acquisition for both the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

"These and other personnel policies under review would enhance the readiness posture of our reserve components."

"We can expect the reserve components to once again rise to the challenge to increase their readiness capability, knowing that they will be fully supported."

January Draft Call Set

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 26,800 inductees in January.

This is the largest total since May and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

April and May had the largest quotas, calling for 48,000 and 45,900. The lowest was in November when 10,000 were requested.

HEADQUARTERS SHIFT—Infantrymen of the 1st Cavalry Div. (Airmobile) wait for troop/cargo transports from the 834th Air Division, such as this C-130 Hercules, to airlift them from Camp Evans to their new headquarters near Tay Ninh. The entire division was to be transferred in Operation "Liberty Canyon," termed the biggest quick-response move of the Vietnam War.

Secretary of State Addresses the U.N.

THE RIGHTS OF MEN AND NATIONS

In a recent policy speech to the 125-nation General Assembly of the United Nations, Secretary of State Dean Rusk discussed the role of the U.N. in world affairs and the major issues facing the new session of the General Assembly.

Among these issues are the invasion of Czechoslovakia new Soviet and Warsaw Pact threats against West Germany, Vietnam, peace in the Middle East, and disarmament.

Mr. Rusk also discussed "the other side of the coin of peace"—the achievements of the U.N.'s multilateral agencies in the creative works of international cooperation for economic and social progress. It is in this area, he pointed out, that the U.N. "has written some of its brightest pages."

Below are excerpts from his statement of October 2 to the 23rd General Assembly.

These deliberations will not be easy. For the General Assembly has for many years borne a significant share of that transcendent duty imposed by the peoples of the world upon the United Nations: the duty "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

And as we meet today, our world in too many places is still painfully afflicted by war, by the wrongs and quarrels that can endanger peace, and by the lawless use of armed force among nations.

Issues to Be Faced

In the heart of Europe, armies of the Soviet Union and certain of its Warsaw Pact partners have invaded and occupied their own ally Czechoslovakia, an independent state which threatened nobody. This act has sent a shock wave of indignation and apprehension around the world and has shaken hopes for better East-West relations.

In Southeast Asia, the tragic struggle in South Vietnam continues in full fury and still engages the anxious attention of the world—while in the Paris talks my Government still presses for a constructive North Vietnamese response to our proposals for peace.

In the Middle East, the cease-fire of 1967 is in serious jeopardy; the chasm between the parties remains wide, and the hope for a just and lasting peace hangs in precarious balance.

All these distressing and explosive issues are sure to be discussed in this world assembly of nations. Indeed, the Assembly's concerns inevitably include the greatest troubles and greatest needs of the world community.

They include the suffering in Nigeria, where, despite dedicated efforts within Africa and elsewhere, civil conflict continues to bring death by war and starvation to uncounted thousands. They include the manifold problems of southern Africa, where, in defiance of the United Nations, ruling minorities still unlawfully suppress the rights of the African population.

They include the Korean people's 20-year search for peace and unity in freedom, a search still blocked by North Korean lawlessness.

They include the perennial demand of Communist China to expel from the United Nations the Republic of China, a charter member, and to sit in its place.

Finally, the Assembly's concerns include all of humanity's pressing material and social needs. . . .

[*Mr. Rusk followed these remarks with a detailed discussion of Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Vietnam and the Middle East. These issues will be dealt with in future editions of COMMANDERS DIGEST.*]

Arms Control and Disarmament

Once again at this session, the Assembly will conduct a wide-ranging discussion of the question of disarmament.

Last spring, with high hopes, the General Assembly overwhelmingly commended the Nonproliferation Treaty. Its action reflected the belief, widely shared throughout the world, in the constructive effects this treaty could exert in the cause of peace: that nuclear weapons need never be used in war; that, if generally ratified, the treaty would create a powerful barrier to the spread of nuclear weapons; that it would spur the peaceful use of nuclear energy; and that it would commit all signatories to negotiate in good faith for both nuclear and general disarmament. To bolster these hopes, the treaty was accompanied by important assurances to nonnuclear powers of security against nuclear attack and nuclear threats.

Already more than 80 states have signed the treaty, but still others must sign and ratify it if its purposes are to be fully achieved.

My Government is well aware of the blow which recent events have dealt to international confidence. But progress in nuclear arms control, to which great-power cooperation is particularly essential, is not a narrow interest of any one power or group of powers, great or small; it is an urgent and overriding interest of the human race in sheer survival.

No matter what our differences, we all live on the same planet and we all have certain elemental human needs—one of the greatest of which is to be freed from the waste and danger of arms races, both nuclear and conventional, throughout the world.

We are prepared to continue to work for a number of arms control measures now pending in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee. We would be ready to explore the feasibility of a viable and effective agreement to prevent the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on

the ocean floor. My Government, for its part, maintains great interest in the major goals we have thus far pursued in the arms control field.

U.N.'s Role in Economic and Social Progress

Let me now speak briefly of the other side of the coin of peace: the creative works of international cooperation for human benefit.

There is only one family of man; and all of us, regardless of race or creed or ideology, belong to it. All of us share the common needs of the human body and spirit. It is in ministering to those needs that the United Nations has written some of its brightest pages and has won new respect for multilateral agencies as instruments of progress.

The United States derives genuine satisfaction from the part we have been able to play in this United Nations work; in the creation and financing of the United Nations Development Program; in the work of the major multilateral agencies for financing development, particularly the World Bank and the International Development Association; in the initiation of pioneering United Nations efforts in many new fields of human endeavor, notably those of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, of outer space, and of the deep seabeds.

Challenges to Be Met

In this same spirit, the United States hopes, at this General Assembly, to work with our colleagues in writing still brighter pages in the record of human cooperation.

We hope this Assembly will draw plans for cooperation in the development of the low-income nations that will profit by the lessons of the first Decade of Development and lay foundations for better success in the second.

We hope ways will be found to lessen the dangerous imbalance between the world's capacity to produce food and the world's growing population. To this end, mankind should take full advantage of the recent encouraging breakthroughs in the production of food, as well as of the rapidly increasing knowledge of ways to moderate sharp rates of population growth.

And we hope to see this Assembly break important new ground in a field of growing importance to mankind: the preservation of man's natural environment. The spread of modern industrial civilization is not an unmixed blessing. It has, to be sure, produced immense liberating effects in the reduction of human toil and the manufacture of products of great practical and esthetic value for countless millions of people. And these things it will continue to do.

But this same industrial process, unless we carefully control its side effects, can also damage our environment in many respects, some of them known today and some of them only suspected. This danger is becoming a worldwide phenomenon; and the sooner the international community comes to grips with it, the more future generations will be grateful to us. My Government will therefore enthusiastically support, at this session of the General Assembly, the initiative of Sweden to make the problems of the human environment a new and major concern of the community of nations.

It has been my privilege, in one capacity or another, to participate in the work of two-thirds of the General Assemblies of the United Nations—beginning with Hunter College and Lake Success. With others of my generation, I have felt deeply that the paramount task for all mankind is "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." Many of us in this room have seen the scourge of war and want nothing more earnestly than the promise of a secure peace.

Perhaps the United Nations, as some have suggested, has fallen short of the high hopes that were entertained for it at its birth. But we can remember the revered statesmen who launched this organization upon its course. We can recall major crises of desperate danger which we have overcome. We can recall major agreements which represent giant steps toward peace.

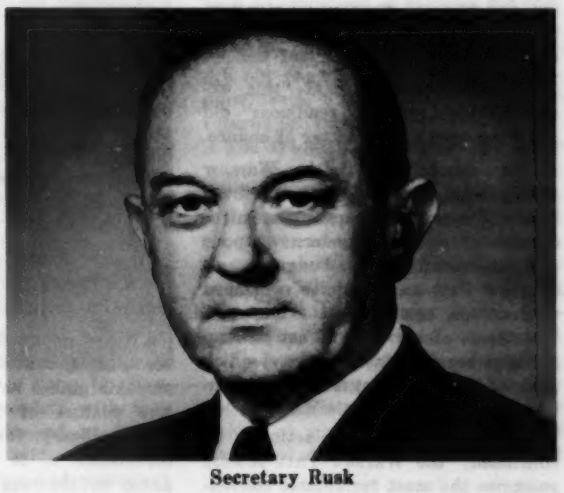
We can take deep satisfaction from the historical process of decolonization which is reflected in the rise of our membership from 51 to 125.

And we can be grateful for the dedicated service which the world has received from the representatives of this organization as they have toiled tirelessly and patiently, often in danger and without thanks or praise, to bring reason to bear in the affairs of mankind.

Why the U.N. Was Created

This organization was not created to preside over an earthly paradise; it was created to enable frail human beings to find a way to resolve their disputes by peaceful means and to join hands in conquering their difficulties, animosities, passions, and fears—all in fidelity to the charter.

Of one thing you can be sure: The American people will remain faithful in support of the United Nations, their purposes will continue to be the purposes and principles inscribed in the charter, and they will remain ready to work in this organization for the peace and prosperity of its members and for dignity and justice for those we represent.



Secretary Rusk

Gen. Lemnitzer Details Strength of Warsaw Pact Forces

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, believes the Warsaw Pact powers comprise the most formidable conventional armed forces in the world today.

This power stature stems from the Warsaw Pact powers' continued expansion, introduction of modern weapons and equipment, plus a comprehensive training program.

In addition, General Lemnitzer said his previous analysis of the Warsaw Pact powers as being well trained and well equipped and of being in a high state of readiness, was fully confirmed by their occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Association of the United States in Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, the general said in his talks before both civilian and military audiences over the past few years "I have continually pointed up the capability inherent in the frequent and massive maneuvers of the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact Forces in Eastern Europe—that is, their ability to strike at the heart of Europe with little or no warning.

"Well, their strike at their own ally came after an extensive series of command post, communications, and logistical exercises. It also came without any tactical warning whatsoever. The serious implications of this lesson should not be lost on any of us."

General Lemnitzer said "this extremely high state of readiness" did not come about as a matter of chance.

"The capabilities of the Warsaw Pact powers," he said, "have been expanded, year after year, by the introduction of new and modern weapons and equipment. Defense budgets of all Warsaw Pact nations have continued to increase, again, year after year. The terms of service of Pact personnel have been retained at a level which permits full and comprehensive training.

"As a result of these actions," he continued, "the Warsaw Pact powers comprise the most formidable conventional armed forces in the world today."

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer

He said the Soviets now have in central Europe the largest—and most readily usable—combat force fielded by the Kremlin since World War II.

General Lemnitzer stressed that "these Warsaw Pact forces . . . are in Europe; I repeat: they are in Europe. They must be counted as being in Europe," he said.

"They have the capability for further moves. They are backed by a great deal of tactical air support and tactical nuclear power. Beyond this," he said, "must always be kept in mind the powerful strategic nuclear capability of the Soviets, one which can already inflict great damage on the West and one which is also constantly being improved."

General Lemnitzer took issue with those "wishful thinkers" who would disregard these capabilities.

"There are those, for example, who see that the movement into Czechslovakia makes no change in the relative posture of the NATO-Warsaw Pact military forces. This forward movement is, to them, counter-balanced by the loss of the Czech divisions, or the possible defection of other Eastern European nations.

"But," he continued, "if we keep our focus on the real world as it is (not as we wish it to be) the facts are:

"1—That the Warsaw Pact powers have carried out what one of my former NATO commanders calls an 'almost classical pattern of a military deployment in logical sequence.'

"2—That this deployment has placed large and immediately responsive Soviet forces much farther to the west than at any time in recent years.

"3—That a definite and extensive mobilization of men, communications, and transport has been marshalled to sustain forward-deployed forces.

"4—That Soviet divisions are in Czechoslovakia, on the borders of NATO, a posture not displayed since 1945.

"5—That the Soviet divisions are there in strength, at a high state of readiness, which is sustained by continuous practical exercises.

"These all are sobering facts," he said, "not phantoms. They cannot be disregarded. The military balance in Central Europe has been very significantly altered to the disadvantage of the West."

Later in his speech, General Lemnitzer offered another point on the threat that exists:

"The capabilities that exist are quite clear," he said, "but what is equally clear is the will of the Soviet Union to use her military power to achieve her aims. To use it without regard to world opinion, without even regard for the reactions of the Communist world.

"To many observers the invasion of Czechoslovakia was unthinkable; to many well-intentioned seekers of peace, the Soviet Union had rejected the overtures of power. Unfortunately, what was unthinkable and what appeared to be rejected was not. The Soviets showed their will to use the power they have whenever their vital interests are involved—world opinion to the contrary notwithstanding."

Family Separation Allowance (Continued from Page 1)

is entitled to a basic allowance for quarters is entitled to a monthly allowance equal to $30 if—

1—The movement of his dependents to his permanent duty station or a place near that station is not authorized at the expense of the United States under section 406 of this title and his dependents do not reside at or near that station;

2—He is on duty aboard a ship away from the home port of the ship for a continuous period of more than 30 days; or

3—He is on temporary duty away from his permanent station for a continuous period of more than 30 days and his dependents do not reside at or near his temporary duty station."

On Feb. 9, 1968, the Comptroller General ruled that:

1—Unless a member maintains a residence or household for his dependents, subject to his management and control, which he will likely share with them as a common household when his duty assignment permits, he is not entitled to family separation allowance.

2—It is not sufficient for family separation allowance purposes for the dependent to merely reside in the household of friends or relatives during the enforced separation.

On Apr. 24, 1968, the Comptroller General in response to Defense Department's request to continue all payments until the Congress had time to express its desires, sustained his previous ruling but indicated he would grant a "grace period" pending enactment of remedial legislation by the 90th Congress.

Appropriate legislation to amend section 427(b) of title 37, U.S.C., was submitted to the Congress on June 12, 1968, but the Congress failed to act on the matter before adjourning on Oct. 14, 1968.

In the absence of legislative relief, the Defense Department had no choice but to enforce the ruling of the Comptroller General.

On Oct. 17, 1968 instructions were sent to the military departments to comply with the Comptroller General's ruling effective Dec. 1, 1968.

The services also were asked to notify those members affected as soon as possible.

Defense Secretary Clifford said on Oct. 21, "We have no choice but to comply with the ruling effective Dec. 1, 1968."

It is estimated by the Defense Department that of the approximately 247,000 service members now entitled to this $30 monthly allowance, about 10 per cent will lose the entitlement on December 1.

MANPOWER CONFERENCE—Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, J. William Doolittle (right), confers with Gen. T. J. Conway, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Strike Command, at McDill AFB, Fla. Mr. Doolittle received a command briefing and held staff discussions in the area of U.S. Air Force reserve forces, manpower and personnel.

DOD Clarifies Policy On Second Duty Tours In Southeast Asia

The Department of Defense has clarified its policy concerning second tours in Southeast Asia.

In some cases draftees have been returned for a second tour in Vietnam when going back to the war zone as a part of an entire unit's movement.

However, men who are drafted are normally not returned for a second tour except under extreme circumstances.

Although there have been high numbers of volunteers in the past for first and subsequent tours in Vietnam in all services, the men in this category are not enough to fill all normal requirements, necessitating involuntary returns for some.

The frequency of second tours, or whether an individual must ever return for a second tour in Vietnam, ultimately depends upon the total manpower resources available to each military service to fulfill its commitments in Vietnam, as well as upon the particular military skills possessed by the individual serviceman.

Obviously, personnel possessing critical military skills may have to return to Vietnam for a second tour earlier or more frequently than those personnel in the less critical skill areas.

Eighth Army Command Says Korean Situation Unstable

Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, III, commanding general of the Eighth U. S. Army in Korea, has said the situation in that country in 1968 is probably more unstable and North Korea more openly belligerent and ready, willing and able to cause trouble than at any time since 1953.

Speaking in Washington at the Association of the U. S. Army convention, General Bonesteel said, "The conflict in Vietnam, the troubles in the Middle East, and the developments in Central Europe tend to obscure the Korean question.

"However, the situation in Northeast Asia is no less interesting, or important, because it figures less prominently in your day to day thoughts."

He said 15 years have passed since the signing of the Armistice but Korea is still without real peace and the Korean War isn't fully over.

There still are incidents, he said, along the four-kilometer-wide Demilitarized Zone, which stretches 151 miles across Korea. Last year, there were 219 small and significant fire fights along the DMZ and in widespread mountainous areas of the interior.

"Already, so far this year of 1968, there have been over 200 fire fights, nearly all of them along the DMZ." He said U. S. and ROK casualties numbered 100 killed and 200 wounded in these skirmishes.

"I think it is fair to say that with the exception of the conflict in Vietnam, nowhere else in the world today is there so direct and inflammable a confrontation between Free World forces and vicious, strong, and aggressive Communists as there is along Korea's DMZ."

He said that economic and social progress in Korea have not stood still since the signing of the Armistice in 1953. "On the contrary, there has been remarkable and heart warming progress in the Republic and it is continuing. The progress in Korea has confounded the pessimists and should give everyone good heart with respect to the ultimate resolution of the problems in Vietnam."

The cost of the Korean War reached to many tens of billions of dollars he said. "The costs that can't be counted in money included 33,000 Americans killed in action and over 100,000 wounded. But the costs to Free Korea were incalculably greater in killed and wounded, in civilian terror and casualties, in devastation and physical destruction.

"The Korean War indeed proves that the price of liberty is vigilance, and that the costs of a credible deterrent to war are far less than the costs of war itself."

He said the Republic of Korea is of primary importance to the cause of freedom in the Western Pacific and Free Asian areas since it geographically occupies a strategic position athwart the Communist approaches to the North Pacific.

"The Korean Peninsula lies at the apex of three great power triangles—Russia, Red China, and Japan.

"The presence of powerful, modern Free World Forces in Korea are needed as a real deterrent to Communist adventures, particularly to keep in check the openly truculent North Korean dictatorship."

General Bonesteel said life in the United Nations Command and in Eighth Army is dominated by two reinforcing missions. "Realistic readiness to defeat an overt Communist attack and active operations to counter North Korean unconventional operations.

"The government of the Republic, with our assistance where possible, has undertaken, in addition to continued readiness to meet renewed overt aggression, many steps to create a countersubversive war capability—on the DMZ, on the sea coasts, and within the interior of the Republic.

"The problem of countering the vicious threat is not easy, particularly in a rugged, mountainous land with 151 miles of wild and overgrown DMZ and a sea coast of many more than 1,000 miles.

"But the people as well as the government are determined to defend their freedom from either threat, and the United Nations Command is there to help to that very end.

TAIPEI INSPECTION—RAdm. Walter V. Combs (left), Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet, and RAdm. E. W. Sutherling (center), force supply officer, are greeted upon arrival at Sung Shan Military Airport, Taipei, Taiwan, by Capt. Frank L. DeLorenzo, Commanding Officer, Headquarters, Support Activity, Taipei.

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